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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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PASSAIC COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

ELIZABETH NEWTON

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Passaic County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Passaic County Census Trends report was Elizabeth Newton, Principal Planner. Please contact Ms. Newton should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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PASSAIC COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Passaic County was originally inhabited by the Lenni Lenape Indians. In 1678, Dutch Colonists first began settlements in this area and established the county's farms and businesses. In the late 1700's a need developed for manufactured goods as they were no longer being imported from England. A Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) was organized by Alexander Hamilton in 1791 to encourage manufacturing in Passaic County. Paterson, the first planned industrial city in the United States, became renowned for its silk and textile industries and became the center for manufacturing and development for the county. The Great Falls of Paterson were used to generate power for these industries, and the Passaic River provided a source of shipping facilities vital for manufacturing and commerce.

The areas surrounding the industrial cities of Passaic, Clifton and Paterson were predomoninately rural with farming as their main source of income. In 1990, Passaic County's population reached its most rapid growth since establishment of the county on February 7, 1837.

By 1920, available land for further development in the lower sector of the county became scarce and the rural areas began to be developed. With newly constructed roads the use of automobile increased and the middle and up-county portions developed into suburban residential areas. After World War II growth subsided and the once predominant heavy industry was replaced by such diversified industries as rubber, chemicals and fabricated metals.

Passaic County is located in northern New Jersey within the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Region. The county borders the New York counties of Orange and Rockland to the north and is surrounded by Sussex, Morris, Essex and Bergen counties in New Jersey. The county has 199.54 square miles--18th in size among New Jersey's 21 counties. On a population basis, however, it ranks as the eighth most populous county in New Jersey.

The county is shaped like a bent hourglass with the area above the neck running generally north and south and the portion below, east and west. Within its boundaries lie two distinct regions, urban and rural, with contrasting natural features and land use patterns.

The upper section of Passaic County is lightly inhabited although population is increasing steadily. This area contains large lakes and watersheds, state owned forests, a large park area, and reservoirs which serve the residents of the county as

well as Newark and other nearby cities. A few small farms averaging 20 acres each are moderately productive.

The lower portion of the county is characterized by a relatively smooth topography which has favored development and industrial growth. Over 60% of the county's population resides in the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic urban corridor. The majority of the industrial and commercial sectors of the county's economy is located here.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The 1980 census could prove to be a pivotal one for Passaic County because for the first time on record there was a decrease in total population. At the same time the number of housing units and households continued to increase. These two movements illustrate the major trends in demographic changes between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. The population of Passaic County is getting older and the size of households is getting smaller. The number of households with two parents and their children is decreasing and the number consisting of persons who are single and/or elderly is increasing. How these trends influence the other portions of Passaic County's demographic profile will be examined in the following report.

For Paterson, Passaic, Haledon, and Prospect Park the great increase in population took place at the time of industrial development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. When the rate of growth leveled off in the urban areas after World War II, the focus of development shifted to Clifton and suburban areas and the county as a whole continued to grow. The 1980 census marked the end of this second growth phase. Development is still taking place in the rural sections of the county but it is not sufficient to overcome the population decline in the cities and suburbs.

Between 1970 and 1980 the only significant population increases were in the northern tier municipalities of West Milford, Ringwood, and Wanaque (Table 1). Starting from relatively small population bases, they have shown steady growth over the past 20 years as the population has spread further from the central cities in search of vacant land. It can be anticipated that in spite of the distance, difficult topography, and large amounts of watershed and park land in these towns the population will continue to increase. However, they will never constitute a large portion of the total county population.

All of the cities and traditional suburban municipalities were shown in the 1980 census to have lost population. Paterson, Passaic, and Prospect Park reached their lowest population levels since World War II. For the other towns this decline was an entirely new phenomenon. Much of the loss can be attributed to the fact that the resident population is getting older. This process has been referred to as the "graying of suburbia" and it means

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	447,585	-2.9	2,400	2,331	100.0	100.0
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	7,797	7,867	0.9	892	900	1.7	1.8
CLIFTON CITY	82,437	74,388	-9.8	7,360	6,642	17.9	16.6
HALEDON BOROUGH	6,767	6,607	-2.4	5,205	5,082	1.5	1.5
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	19,173	18,200	-5.1	5,574	5,291	4.2	4.1
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	11,727	11,496	-2.0	4,188	4,106	2.5	2.6
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	7,614	8,177	7.4	2,175	2,336	1.7	1.8
PASSAIC CITY	55,124	52,463	-4.8	17,226	16,395	12.0	11.7
PATERSON CITY	144,824	137,970	-4.7	17,159	16,347	31.4	30.8
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	11,397	10,660	-6.5	3,799	3,553	2.5	2.4
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,176	5,142	-0.7	11,502	11,427	1.1	1.1
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	10,393	12,625	21.5	378	459	2.3	2.8
TOTOWA BOROUGH	11,580	11,448	-1.1	2,895	2,862	2.5	2.6
WANAQUE BOROUGH	8,636	10,025	16.1	1,040	1,208	1.9	2.2
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	49,141	46,474	-5.4	1,974	1,867	10.7	10.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	17,304	22,750	31.5	221	291	3.8	5.1
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	11,692	11,293	-3.4	3,963	3,828	2.5	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Passaic County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	460,782
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	68,202
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	43,326
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	24,876
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	485,658
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	447,585
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-38,073

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Passaic County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	421,871	100.0	417,240	100.0
SAME HOUSE	254,335	60.3	263,236	63.1
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	135,168	32.0	139,322	33.4
SAME COUNTY	89,037	21.1	92,156	22.1
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	46,131	10.9	47,166	11.3
SAME STATE	25,986	6.2	29,135	7.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	20,146	4.8	18,031	4.3
NORTHEAST	12,114	2.9	10,978	2.6
NORTH CENTRAL	1,923	0.5	2,003	0.5
SOUTH	4,826	1.1	3,918	0.9
WEST	1,282	0.3	1,132	0.3
ABROAD	11,984	2.8	14,682	3.5
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,384	4.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

that many of the young families who moved in 30 years ago are now older couples or singles without children at home. It is not a coincidence that Clifton, which had a population loss of almost 10%, also had the highest median age in the county.

It is difficult to predict what these population trends mean for the future. If the massive growth rate of the 1950s is matched by an exodus of older subrubanites in the 1980s, population will increase as they are succeeded by young families with children. The low vacancy rates (see table 19) seem to indicate that there is a demand for housing. If existing residents remain in their communities and the trend toward smaller, single-person households continues, the population will remain at the same level or continue to decline over the next decade.

In any case, it is unlikely that Passaic County will ever again experience large increases in population. Very little easily developable land remains for new housing. Development on land with difficult topography or which is environmentally sensitive will likely be at low densities which will not greatly impact the total population size. Cluster development in suburban areas and redevelopment in urban areas will be at higher densities but this will be offset by the smaller household s which they are designed to accommodate.

As might be expected, those towns which grew had a slight increase in density and a greater share of total population and those towns with declines showed slight decreases. Of all cities with over 100,000 population in the United States, Paterson is still the third most densely populated city behind New York City and Jersey City. Passaic City has an even higher density than Paterson.

The most important component of population change from 1970 to 1980 was out-migration (tables 2 and 3). The number of people leaving exceeded the natural increase (births in excess of deaths) by more than 50% causing the population decline. The resident population in 1980 was a relatively stable group as befits most developed communities. In a nation where one out of every five families moves each year, 85% of the residents of Passaic County in 1980 had lived in the county in 1975 and 63% had lived in the same house. These are slightly higher than comparable figures for 1970 and 1965.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution of age groups through the population is never uniform because the number of babies born in any given year can vary due to economic and historical circumstances. Age groups or cohorts move through the population in time causing various impacts due to their relative sizes. The significant age cohorts for our time have been unusually small cohort born during the Depression followed by the large cohort known as the "Baby Boom" after World War II. These two groups are moving into mid-

dle age, however, and their impact will be somewhat muted until they reach retirement age. Out-migration has had some impact on the Baby Boom cohort in Passaic County. There was a 5.5% decrease in the number of 15 to 35 year olds in 1980 over the 5 to 25-year olds in 1970, but this is not a dramatic decrease (table 4).

Of much greater impact locally has been the change in the sizes of the cohorts on the ends of the age scale, children and the elderly. In 1970 there were 148,266 children under the age of 18. By 1980 there were only 122,996, a decrease of 17%. In the under 5 group, the decrease was 22.5% over the corresponding cohort in 1970. This would indicate that drops in school enrollment and school closings which were seen in the past will increase in the next 10 years as the last of the Baby Boomers graduate and are replaced by the much smaller pool of children born in the 1970s.

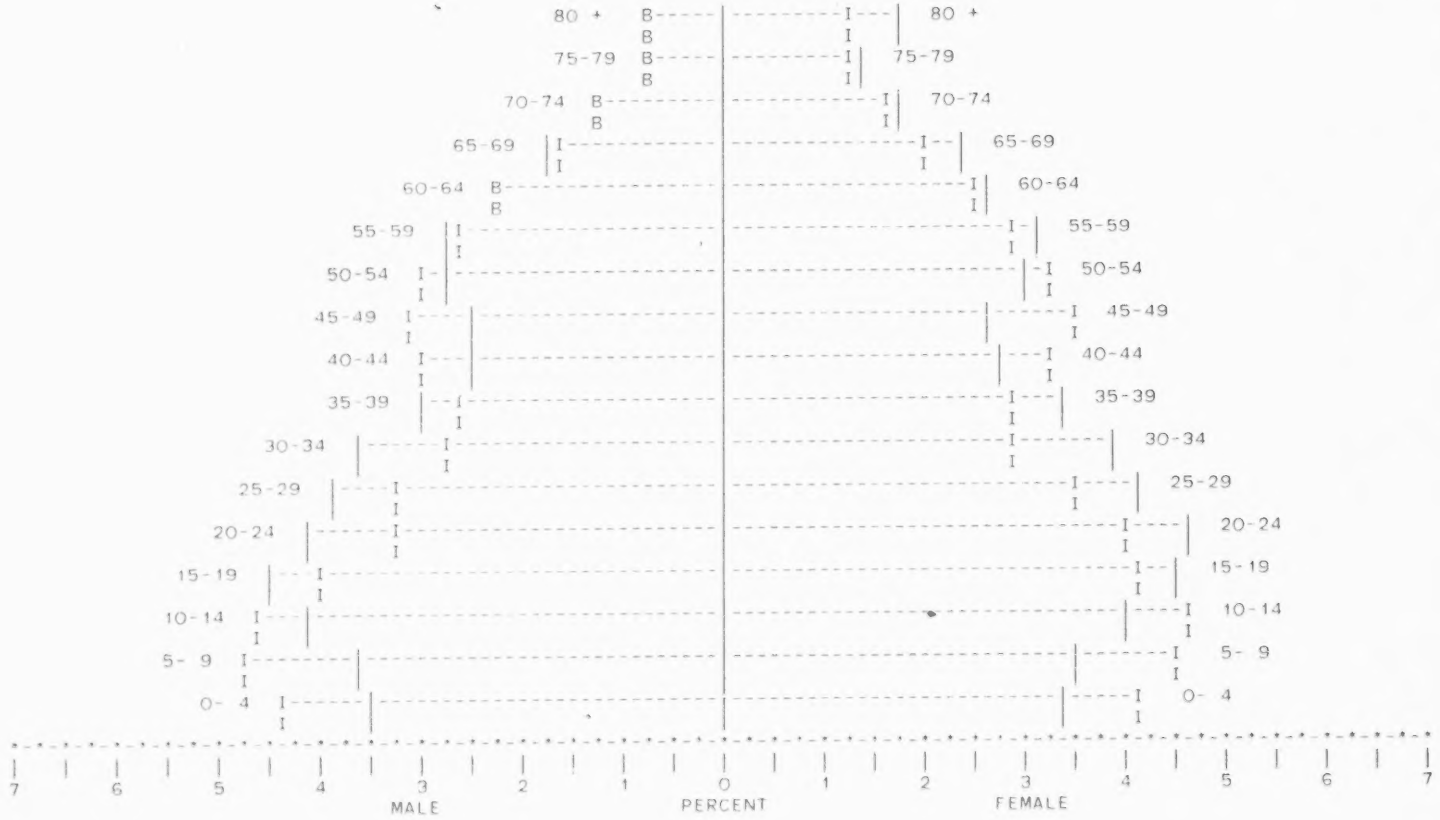
The fastest growing age cohort in the county is the over 65 group which increased by 12% between 1970 and 1980. It is growth in this age group, combined with the small number of children, which is pushing up the average age in the county since the Baby Boom Cohort is counterbalanced by the Depression era cohort. The median age in Passaic County is 32 years but in Hawthorne and North Haledon the median is 36, in Totowa 37, in Haledon 38, and the median age in Clifton is 40.

Age characteristics are not, of course, uniform throughout the county. The towns with the youngest populations are still developing municipalities in the northern part of the county and the City of Paterson. There are also the towns with the most children and fewest elderly citizens. The percentage of the population in the middle ages is fairly consistent across all communities.

In terms of racial breakdown the years between 1970 and 1980 saw a great increase in the non-white portion of Passaic County's population (Tables 5 through 8). Whereas in the 1970 census 88% of the people had identified themselves as white, in 1980 only 69% did so. All designated racial groups were represented in Passaic County except Aleuts and Samoans. The greatest racial change was in the group of people who did not see themselves as part of any of the designated racial categories. In Passaic County 6.5% of the people identified themselves as Other in 1980, a thirteen-fold increase over 1970. It is assumed that many of the people in the Other category are of Spanish origin but the Census Bureau considers this an ethnic rather than racial group.

The black portion of the county's population increased slightly between 1970 and 1980. As it had been in 1970, the black population was concentrated in the central cities with varying small percentages in the more suburban towns. The combination of people who are non-white and/or of Spanish origin comprises 28% of the county's population. Again, these people are concentrated in the central cities. In Paterson and Passaic for the first time non-whites and whites of Spanish origin make

FIGURE 1.
PASSAIC COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	460,782	220,165	240,617	447,585	212,631	234,954
UNDER 5 YEARS	39,051	19,920	19,131	30,261	15,396	14,865
UNDER 1 YEAR	7,933	4,060	3,873	6,478	3,279	3,199
1 YEAR	7,544	3,810	3,734	5,996	3,048	2,948
2 YEARS	7,599	3,918	3,681	6,032	3,044	2,988
3 YEARS	7,684	3,887	3,797	5,809	2,971	2,838
4 YEARS	8,291	4,245	4,046	5,946	3,054	2,892
5 TO 17 YEARS	109,215	55,214	54,001	92,735	47,118	45,617
5 YEARS	8,540	4,285	4,255	5,782	3,051	2,731
6 YEARS	8,440	4,264	4,176	6,001	3,039	2,962
7 YEARS	8,426	4,304	4,122	6,219	3,112	3,107
8 YEARS	8,537	4,367	4,170	6,524	3,374	3,150
9 YEARS	8,524	4,387	4,137	7,223	3,619	3,604
10 YEARS	9,005	4,454	4,551	7,146	3,661	3,485
11 YEARS	8,601	4,360	4,241	6,891	3,521	3,370
12 YEARS	8,503	4,295	4,208	7,121	3,647	3,474
13 YEARS	8,337	4,147	4,190	7,363	3,820	3,543
14 YEARS	8,294	4,230	4,064	7,805	3,914	3,891
15 YEARS	8,286	4,181	4,105	8,257	4,074	4,183
16 YEARS	7,902	4,016	3,886	8,222	4,172	4,050
17 YEARS	7,820	3,924	3,896	8,181	4,114	4,067
18 TO 24 YEARS	46,952	21,122	25,830	54,384	26,026	28,358
18 YEARS	6,895	3,324	3,571	7,672	3,827	3,845
19 YEARS	6,349	2,778	3,571	7,862	3,817	4,045
20 YEARS	6,440	2,741	3,699	7,881	3,677	4,204
21 YEARS	6,477	2,746	3,731	7,685	3,584	4,101
22 YEARS	7,103	3,174	3,929	7,817	3,786	4,031
23 YEARS	7,513	3,500	4,013	7,688	3,635	4,053
24 YEARS	6,175	2,859	3,316	7,779	3,700	3,809
25 TO 54 YEARS	170,569	81,707	88,862	169,138	81,034	88,104
25 YEARS	6,269	2,922	3,347	7,518	3,709	3,809
26 YEARS	6,317	2,994	3,323	7,318	3,571	3,747
27 YEARS	7,157	3,442	3,715	7,190	3,436	3,754
28 YEARS	5,927	2,832	3,095	6,822	3,354	3,468
29 YEARS	5,654	2,723	2,931	6,870	3,273	3,597
30 YEARS	5,594	2,732	2,862	6,952	3,326	3,626
31 YEARS	5,234	2,475	2,759	6,746	3,253	3,493
32 YEARS	4,960	2,436	2,524	7,007	3,359	3,648
33 YEARS	4,884	2,417	2,467	6,901	3,253	3,648
34 YEARS	5,040	2,463	2,577	5,722	2,764	2,958
35 YEARS	4,894	2,405	2,489	5,846	2,734	3,112
36 YEARS	4,822	2,292	2,530	5,581	2,659	2,922
37 YEARS	5,083	2,511	2,572	6,309	2,954	3,355
38 YEARS	5,111	2,384	2,727	5,239	2,458	2,781
39 YEARS	5,507	2,653	2,854	5,113	2,444	2,669
40 YEARS	5,789	2,810	2,979	5,068	2,410	2,658
41 YEARS	5,558	2,688	2,870	4,826	2,272	2,554
42 YEARS	5,736	2,738	2,998	4,550	2,233	2,317
43 YEARS	5,718	2,706	3,012	4,456	2,172	2,284
44 YEARS	5,981	2,796	3,185	4,584	2,217	2,367
45 YEARS	6,062	2,919	3,143	4,435	2,157	2,278
46 YEARS	6,099	2,857	3,242	4,419	2,091	2,328
47 YEARS	6,225	2,898	3,327	4,599	2,266	2,333
48 YEARS	6,162	3,014	3,148	4,630	2,173	2,457
49 YEARS	6,164	2,972	3,192	4,930	2,375	2,555

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	6,233	2,967	3,266	5,056	2,385	2,671
51 YEARS	5,756	2,779	2,977	5,095	2,441	2,654
52 YEARS	5,681	2,749	2,932	5,043	2,394	2,649
53 YEARS	5,499	2,592	2,907	5,133	2,468	2,665
54 YEARS	5,453	2,541	2,912	5,180	2,433	2,747
55 TO 59 YEARS	25,693	12,271	13,422	25,958	12,240	13,718
55 YEARS	5,490	2,618	2,872	5,229	2,409	2,820
56 YEARS	5,257	2,577	2,680	5,154	2,420	2,734
57 YEARS	5,086	2,430	2,656	5,376	2,526	2,850
58 YEARS	4,869	2,283	2,586	5,153	2,478	2,675
59 YEARS	4,991	2,363	2,628	5,046	2,407	2,639
60 TO 64 YEARS	21,549	10,187	11,362	21,968	10,053	11,915
60 YEARS	4,996	2,383	2,613	4,843	2,217	2,626
61 YEARS	4,480	2,111	2,369	4,474	2,067	2,407
62 YEARS	4,339	2,040	2,299	4,401	2,063	2,338
63 YEARS	3,860	1,810	2,050	4,289	1,958	2,331
64 YEARS	3,874	1,843	2,031	3,961	1,748	2,213
65 YEARS & OVER	47,753	19,744	28,009	53,141	20,764	32,377
65 YEARS	3,678	1,634	2,044	4,069	1,775	2,294
66 YEARS	3,418	1,496	1,922	3,748	1,708	2,040
67 YEARS	3,332	1,439	1,893	3,707	1,631	2,076
68 YEARS	2,908	1,345	1,563	3,510	1,487	2,023
69 YEARS	3,158	1,329	1,829	3,455	1,444	2,011
70 YEARS	3,109	1,288	1,821	3,096	1,333	1,763
71 YEARS	2,665	1,150	1,515	2,952	1,243	1,709
72 YEARS	2,558	1,083	1,475	2,733	1,129	1,604
73 YEARS	2,538	1,042	1,496	2,446	1,002	1,444
74 YEARS	2,395	969	1,426	2,390	933	1,457
75 YEARS	2,246	899	1,347	2,239	872	1,367
76 YEARS	1,957	808	1,149	2,063	766	1,297
77 YEARS	1,870	740	1,130	1,953	676	1,277
78 YEARS	1,574	590	984	1,648	587	1,061
79 YEARS	1,503	587	916	1,842	614	1,228
80 YEARS	1,458	570	888	1,555	537	1,018
81 YEARS	1,299	516	783	1,361	457	904
82 YEARS	1,080	449	631	1,284	441	843
83 YEARS	928	337	591	1,171	353	818
84 YEARS	737	269	468	1,022	317	705
85 YEARS	639	225	414	947	283	664
86 YEARS	576	213	363	763	223	540
87 YEARS	424	161	263	731	224	507
88 YEARS	348	122	226	480	140	340
89 YEARS	261	85	176	454	123	331
90 YEARS	241	69	172	373	108	265
91 YEARS	138	47	91	303	91	212
92 YEARS	144	66	78	228	70	158
93 YEARS	100	35	65	179	62	117
94 YEARS	78	20	58	129	42	87
95 YEARS	46	11	35	85	15	70
96 YEARS	42	4	38	56	21	35
97 YEARS	26	9	17	43	8	35
98 YEARS	23	12	11	31	10	21
99 YEARS	22	2	20	16	5	11
100 YEARS & OVER	234	123	111	79	34	45

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	460,782
1980 POPULATION	447,585
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-2.9
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	410,583
1980 POPULATION	388,414
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-5.4
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	50,199
1980 POPULATION	59,171
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.9

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	460.782	100.0	ALL RACES	447,585	100.0
WHITE	406.933	88.3	WHITE	353,796	79.0
BLACK	50.199	10.9	BLACK	59,171	13.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	312	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	655	0.1
			ESKIMO	4	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	219	0.0	JAPANESE	223	0.0
CHINESE	435	0.1	CHINESE	729	0.2
FILIPINO	325	0.1	FILIPINO	1,261	0.3
KOREAN	106	0.0	KOREAN	413	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,919	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	82	0.0
HAWAIIAN	27	0.0	HAWAIIAN	22	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	2,226	0.5	OTHER	29,304	6.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	50,199	10.9	447,585	59,171	13.2
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	7,797	12	0.2	7,867	13	0.2
CLIFTON CITY	82,437	267	0.3	74,388	360	0.5
HALEDON BOROUGH	6,767	49	0.7	6,607	95	1.4
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	19,173	13	0.1	18,200	10	0.1
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	11,727	22	0.2	11,496	50	0.4
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	7,614	1	0.0	8,177	183	2.2
PASSAIC CITY	55,124	9,861	17.9	52,463	10,369	19.8
PATERSON CITY	144,824	38,919	26.9	137,970	47,091	34.1
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	11,397	17	0.1	10,660	16	0.2
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,176	19	0.4	5,142	46	0.9
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	10,393	310	3.0	12,625	252	2.0
TOTOWA BOROUGH	11,580	176	1.5	11,448	131	1.1
WANAQUE BOROUGH	8,636	65	0.8	10,025	66	0.7
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	49,141	193	0.4	46,474	243	0.5
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	17,304	259	1.5	22,750	205	0.9
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	11,692	16	0.1	11,293	41	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Passaic County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	447,585	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	10,721	2.4
ENGLISH	11,322	2.5
FRENCH	1,608	0.4
GERMAN	17,314	3.9
GREEK	1,364	0.3
HUNGARIAN	4,143	0.9
IRISH	17,065	3.8
ITALIAN	63,008	14.1
NORWEGIAN	500	0.1
POLISH	19,759	4.4
PORTUGUESE	586	0.1
RUSSIAN	6,304	1.4
SCOTTISH	2,049	0.5
SWEDISH	855	0.2
UKRAINIAN	4,142	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	122,355	27.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	114,006	25.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	22,225	5.0
NOT REPORTED	28,259	6.3
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	26,547	5.9
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	7,983	1.8
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	41,934	9.4
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,681	9.5
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	28,601	6.4
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,148	3.6

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Passaic County

ALL PERSONS	447,585	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	385,653	86.2
SPANISH ORIGIN	61,932	13.8
MEXICAN	1,543	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	36,465	8.1
CUBAN	3,080	0.7
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	20,844	4.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

up the majority of the population. For other towns the percentages range from 2% in Hawthorne and Pompton Lakes to 6% in Ringwood and 7.5% in Prospect Park.

In the 1980 census almost 14% of the people indicated that they were of Spanish origin. Since a similar question was not asked in the 1970 census it is not possible to determine what kind of change this represents over the past decade. It is assumed that there was an increase in this particular ethnic group but the extent is not known.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The Census Bureau recognizes two classifications of living arrangements, the family and the household. Every occupied-housing unit is a household but only those households consisting of two or more persons related by blood or marriage are considered families. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of households in Passaic County increased by 4% while the number of families decreased by 3% (Table 9). This is a reflection of the condition that more people than ever are livingalone, 21% of all households in Passaic County in 1980 consisted of a single person. The average household size also continued to decline because of smaller families and more people living alone.

Among all types of households the greatest decrease has been in the "traditional" family (Tables 10 and 11). In 1970, 37% of the households in Passaic County consisted of a married couple with their children. By 1980 the number was down to 29%. An additional 29% of all households were female-headed and one-third of these included children under the age of 18. The number of households headed by persons over 65 increased slightly to 21%.

This is all consistent with the finding that the population of Passaic County is getting older. Many of the single-person households are older women living alone. In Haledon, where almost one-third of the households are headed by a person 65 years old and over, one-third of the households are also female-headed and one-quarter are single persons. A similar pattern recurs in the other older suburbs. The newly developing towns in the northern part of the county are the last strongholds of "traditional" families with low percentages of single-person, female-headed and over-65 households. Ringwood has less than 10% of its population in these categories. The cities of Paterson and Passaic which have generally younger population nevertheless have large numbers of single-person households and the highest percentages of female-headed households, 39% and 37% of their households respectively.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	147,214	153,463	120,701	116,977	5,505	7,062	3.09	2.87
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	2,255	2,591	2,022	2,133	0	0	3.46	3.04
CLIFTON CITY	27,996	28,887	23,320	21,249	333	922	2.93	2.54
HALEDON BOROUGH	2,519	2,609	1,978	1,825	166	205	2.62	2.45
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	6,550	6,871	5,422	5,209	22	3	2.92	2.65
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	3,880	4,208	3,312	3,107	5	552	3.02	2.60
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	2,227	2,441	2,021	2,135	153	645	3.35	3.09
PASSAIC CITY	19,305	19,161	14,205	13,088	744	432	2.82	2.72
PATERSON CITY	47,746	46,113	36,782	33,966	1,438	1,253	3.00	2.96
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	3,193	3,570	2,896	2,915	24	14	3.56	2.98
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	1,826	1,897	1,458	1,384	0	0	2.83	2.71
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	2,720	3,617	2,559	3,254	14	89	3.82	3.47
TOTOWA BOROUGH	3,140	3,395	2,823	2,888	1,119	1,209	3.33	3.02
WANAQUE BOROUGH	2,364	3,007	2,161	2,617	62	222	3.63	3.26
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	13,263	14,298	12,257	12,258	1,213	1,205	3.61	3.17
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	4,639	6,795	4,247	5,894	91	171	3.71	3.32
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	3,591	4,003	3,238	3,055	121	140	3.22	2.78

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	161,382	100.0	162,477	100.0
SINGLE	43,510	27.0	52,028	32.0
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	105,951	65.7	94,694	58.3
SEPARATED	3,312	2.1	4,666	2.9
WIDOWED	5,825	3.6	5,094	3.1
DIVORCED	2,784	1.7	5,995	3.7
FEMALE:	183,436	100.0	186,772	100.0
SINGLE	42,085	22.9	49,181	26.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	106,029	57.8	94,342	50.5
SEPARATED	6,375	3.5	8,232	4.4
WIDOWED	24,064	13.1	25,072	13.4
DIVORCED	4,883	2.7	9,945	5.3

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	460,782	100.0	447,585	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	120,701	26.2	116,977	26.1
SPOUSE	101,925	22.1	90,057	20.1
OTHER RELATIVES	200,746	43.6	186,759	41.7
NONRELATIVES	5,392	1.2	4,734	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9,698	2.1	14,797	3.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	16,815	3.6	21,689	4.8
NONRELATIVES			5,510	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,094	0.7	3,982	0.9
OTHER	2,411	0.5	3,080	0.7

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	148,266	100.0	122,996	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	376	0.3	324	0.3
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	120,739	81.4	83,620	68.0
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	20,168	13.6	30,140	24.5
OTHER RELATIVES	5,640	3.8	7,348	6.0
NONRELATIVES	694	0.5	1,087	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	491	0.3	373	0.3
OTHER	158	0.1	104	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	47,753	100.0	53,141	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	16,327	34.2	17,783	33.5
SPOUSE	8,805	18.4	10,193	19.2
OTHER RELATIVES	8,152	17.1	7,329	13.8
NONRELATIVES	880	1.8	231	0.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,864	6.0	3,179	6.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,640	18.1	11,219	21.1
NONRELATIVES			402	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,661	3.5	2,537	4.8
OTHER	424	0.9	268	0.5

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	121,955	118,742	-2.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,057	4,576	122.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	76,929	62,633	-18.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	28,857	30,049	4.1
COLLEGE	14,112	21,484	52.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	265,873	270,255	1.6
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	94,300	67,664	-28.2
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	54,332	45,046	-17.1
4 YEARS	75,412	90,820	20.4
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	19,500	29,552	51.5
4 OR MORE YEARS	22,329	37,173	66.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.1	58.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

Total school enrollment in Passaic County began to drop over the past decade as the population grew older (Table 11). There was a significant increase in college enrollment over 1970 and also a small increase in high school age children but this was the wave of the past, the tail end of the Baby Boom bulge moving through the population. The large drop in elementary school enrollment represents the trend for the future when overall enrollment will continue to decline. There has not been a great change in relative private and public school attendance. For school enrollment below the college level, 81% of the children attended public schools in 1970 and 83% in 1980.

The only areas where there might be increases in the future are at the ends of the educational spectrum, nursery school and college, where attendance has always been voluntary. Both showed increases in enrollment between 1970 and 1980 in total numbers and percentage of the age group. In 1970, only 13% of all 3- and 4-year olds were in nursery school but in 1980, 39% were enrolled. If the percentage of mothers who have children in this age group and who work increases, nursery enrollment will continue to grow. College enrollment may also continue to increase in spite of a decreasing pool of 18 to 24 year olds because of new programs which are being offered to attract non-traditional students.

Educational attainment in Passaic County has improved in the past 10 years. Over half of the county's adult residents are now high school graduates and 14% completed four or more years of college. Levels of educational attainment vary greatly among the municipalities but generally they are lowest in the cities and older suburbs and highest in the developing areas in the northern part of the county. Ringwood has the highest percentage of high school graduates (80%) and Wayne the highest percentage of college graduates (28%).

LABOR FORCE

Labor force status in the county and municipalities as determined by the Census of Population is measured in terms of the resident labor force in each jurisdiction. This is the number of workers who are employed or looking for work and who reside in that area. The resident labor force is further broken down into civilian and armed forces employment. Because of the lack of military installations in or near Passaic County, this study will deal with civilian employment only.

The civilian labor force in Passaic County continued to expand from 1970 to 1980 (Tables 12 and 13). However, this expansion did not affect all components of the population equally. The numbers of black and female workers in the labor force increased significantly while the number of white and male workers declined. The percentage of workers in the labor force actually

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	152,754	158,184
ARMED FORCES	310	89
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	122,598	121,728
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	80.3	77.0
EMPLOYED	117,931	113,844
UNEMPLOYED	4,667	7,884
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	6.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	29,846	36,367
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	175,499	182,779
ARMED FORCES	39	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	78,518	93,307
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.7	51.0
EMPLOYED	73,678	85,720
UNEMPLOYED	4,840	7,587
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2	8.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	96,942	89,472
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	12,398	16,512
ARMED FORCES	30	24
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,835	11,478
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.3	69.5
EMPLOYED	9,082	9,875
UNEMPLOYED	753	1,603
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	14.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,533	5,010
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,236	21,812
ARMED FORCES	18	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,463	12,130
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	52.1	55.6
EMPLOYED	7,725	10,714
UNEMPLOYED	738	1,416
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	11.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,755	9,682

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Passaic County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	199,564	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	41,834	21.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	20,542	10.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	21,292	10.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	63,230	31.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,764	2.9
SALES	17,948	9.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	39,518	19.8
SERVICE:	21,994	11.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	823	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,482	1.7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	17,689	8.9
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	784	0.4
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	24,507	12.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	47,215	23.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	29,104	14.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	8,459	4.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	9,652	4.8

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	191,609	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	25,270	13.2
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	14,347	7.5
SALES WORKERS	14,192	7.4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	36,680	19.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	27,194	14.2
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	39,291	20.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	7,836	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7,032	3.7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	146	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	282	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	17,739	9.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,600	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	185,785	194,468
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	166,040	179,689
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	19,745	14,779
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.6	7.6
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	163,769	162,714
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	107,122	103,024
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	64.5	57.3
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	65.4	63.3
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	58,918	76,665
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	56,647	59,690
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.96	0.78

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	166,040	100.0	179,689	100.0	163,769	100.0	162,714	100.0
PASSAIC	107,122	64.5	103,024	57.3	107,122	65.4	103,024	63.3
BERGEN	28,729	17.3	37,697	21.0	27,907	17.0	24,029	14.8
ESSEX	12,090	7.3	15,278	8.5	9,165	6.0	10,780	6.6
HUDSON	2,773	1.7	3,394	1.9	2,271	1.4	2,367	1.5
MIDDLESEX	474	0.3	840	0.5	649	0.4	817	0.5
MONMOUTH	-	-	131	0.1	473	0.3	488	0.3
MORRIS	3,570	2.2	7,781	4.3	8,146	5.0	11,331	7.0
OCEAN	-	-	140	0.1	178	0.1	335	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	354	0.2	353	0.2	407	0.3
SUSSEX	145	0.1	303	0.2	1,198	0.7	2,629	1.6
UNION	1,401	0.8	1,611	0.9	1,080	0.7	1,183	0.7
NEW YORK CITY NY	7,481	4.5	7,102	4.0	2,966	1.8	2,611	1.6
ORANGE NY	195	0.1	183	0.1	234	0.1	408	0.3
ROCKLAND NY	367	0.2	517	0.3	399	0.2	558	0.3
WESTCHESTER NY	314	0.2	399	0.2	250	0.2	455	0.3
OTHER AREAS	1,379	0.8	935	0.5	1,378	0.8	1,292	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

employed also declined over the past decade. Again this did not affect all segments of the population equally. While blacks suffered from double-digit unemployment rates, white males had an employment rate under 6%. On the municipal level, Paterson and and Passaic both had unemployment rates in double digits (10.6% and 10.7% respectively). The county's third city, Clifton, had the lowest unemployment rate with only 2.5% of its resident labor force looking for work. In all other towns unemployment averaged between 4% and 7%.

Much of the increase in the civilian labor force is accounted for by women entering the labor force. Women now account for 43% of all workers residing in Passaic County. Almost one-third of the women who work are also mothers of children under the age of 18. Looking at this from another persepctive, 41% of mothers with children under 6 and 68% of mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 17 are now in the labor force.

The individual towns do not represent a wide divergence from the pattern for the county as a whole although a somewhat larger percentage of women in the cities work than in the suburban areas. In Ringwood the smallest percentage of the resident labor force is female (37%) and in Paterson the largest percentage (46%). The percentage of mothers who have children under 6 and who also work ranges from 24% in Little Falls and Wanaque to 49% in North Haledon. In all towns over half of the mothers with children between 6 and 17 also work. The range is from 52% in Bloomingdale to 74% in Prospect Park.

Commuting flows have been developed by the Department of Labor based on responses from workers who indicated that they resided and/or were employed in Passaic County (Table 14). These show that while the county's resident labor force has increased, the number of people working in the county has declined. The increase in commuters coming in from outside Passaic County was more than offset by the increase in residents going elsewhere to work. Because the percentage of respondents reporting a place of work in the week prior to the census was greater in 1980 than 1970, changes in commuting flows may not be entirely accurate but they are large enough to indicate definite trends.

The origins and destinations of commuters identified in 1980 were more diverse than in 1970. There were fewer county residents staying in the county and fewer workers commuting to or from New York City. All other destinations showed increases or workers going to more remote locations in the southern or western parts of the state for the first time. This reflects a continu- shift from using public transportation, which goes to traditional employment centers, to community by private automobile as well as a shift from industrial employment in the central cities to white collar jobs in the suburbs and along major highways.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is reported for 1969 and 1979, the last full years for which data was available at the time of the census. At first glance, Passaic County would appear to have done well with large increases in per capita, household, and family income (table 15). When these figures are adjusted to constant dollars to account for inflation, though, the county as a whole barely managed to hold its own. Large declines in real family income in Paterson and Passaic caused the county to show a drop of 0.4% in median family income expressed in constant dollars over the decade. Paterson and Passaic are therefore losing ground economically while the remaining towns are gaining, except for per capita income in North Haledon.

This illustrates one of the notable trends to emerge from the 1980 census (Table 16). The older cities are getting poorer and the gap between income levels there and in the rest of the county is widening dramatically. In 1969, Paterson and Passaic were at the low end of the county income range. By 1979, they were not even in the same range as the rest of the county. Median family income had dropped to an amount less than half of family income in the wealthiest community. The poverty level, which had already been in double digits, increased significantly in Paterson and Passaic while generally showing a change of less than 2% in other towns. Even poverty rates of 21% in the cities probably understate the problem since poverty levels are determined on a nation-wide basis but the cost of living in northeastern New Jersey is one of the highest in the country.

Economic conditions over the past decade have been devastating to Paterson and Passaic not only relative to the county as a whole but relative to the total United States. Among cities of over 100,000, Paterson had ranked 47 in poverty level in 1969 but was number 4 in 1979. More recently, studies by the Department of Housing and Urban Development have shown Paterson and Passaic to be the two most "distressed" cities in the continental U.S. based on per capita income and unemployment rates.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of year-round housing units in Passaic County has continued to increase even though the total population is declining (Table 19). As has been discussed, this is indicative of changes in the size and composition of households as the county moves into the 1980s. Fewer households consist of two parents and their children and more households consist of persons who are single and/or elderly. Household size, that is persons per occupied unit, has been decreasing since World War II and the county average is now less than three persons per household.

Because housing units do not migrate, the housing stock grows when there are more units built or converted into multiple dwellings than are destroyed or demolished. All communities in

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Passaic County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	117,676	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	3,581	3.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	5,930	5.0
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,845	5.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,720	5.7
$10,000 TO $12,499	8,013	6.8
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,130	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,474	7.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,392	7.1
$20,000 TO $22,499	9,282	7.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,064	6.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	7,618	6.5
$27,500 TO $29,999	5,964	5.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	10,236	8.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	6,982	5.9
$40,000 TO $49,999	7,563	6.4
$50,000 TO $74,999	5,178	4.4
$75,000 OR MORE	1,704	1.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,011	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	121,254	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	2,246	1.9
$1,000 TO $1,999	2,153	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	3,551	2.9
$3,000 TO $3,999	4,351	3.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	4,765	3.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	5,193	4.3
$6,000 TO $6,999	6,551	5.4
$7,000 TO $7,999	6,985	5.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	8,468	7.0
$9,000 TO $9,999	8,401	6.9
$10,000 TO $11,999	17,073	14.1
$12,000 TO $14,999	19,747	16.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	25,375	20.9
$25,000 TO $49,999	5,446	4.5
$50,000 AND OVER	949	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,933	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,101	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Passaic County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
PASSAIC COUNTY	6,861	7,214	5.1	21,101	21,011	-0.4	6.8	10.5
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	6,507	7,609	16.9	22,468	23,592	5.0	1.4	3.0
CLIFTON CITY	8,224	8,803	7.0	23,058	23,364	1.3	3.1	3.4
HALEDON BOROUGH	7,109	7,524	5.8	20,099	20,234	0.7	4.7	5.9
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	7,695	8,453	9.9	23,040	23,250	0.9	3.2	2.0
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	8,259	9,625	16.5	24,334	26,168	7.5	3.8	3.7
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	8,520	8,365	-1.8	25,841	26,815	3.8	1.8	3.3
PASSAIC CITY	6,236	5,813	-6.8	17,185	14,929	-13.1	11.1	21.0
PATERSON CITY	5,562	5,060	-9.0	16,821	14,323	-14.9	12.4	21.9
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	8,444	9,020	6.8	25,596	26,660	4.2	3.5	0.8
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,891	7,064	19.9	17,989	21,173	17.7	7.7	6.8
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	6,770	8,269	22.2	24,806	28,268	14.0	3.2	2.9
TOTOWA BOROUGH	6,361	7,517	18.2	23,467	23,984	2.2	4.3	2.8
WANAQUE BOROUGH	5,987	7,161	19.6	21,488	23,397	8.9	2.5	3.2
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	8,279	9,994	20.7	28,555	30,650	7.3	1.9	2.0
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	6,326	7,642	20.8	22,565	24,893	10.3	3.1	3.7
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	7,463	8,462	13.4	23,796	24,082	1.2	2.8	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Passaic County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	5,793	25,437	24,277	22,765	12,054	9,505	17,845	117,676
LESS THAN $2,500	697	1,174	800	318	129	139	324	3,581
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,201	1,982	1,062	365	237	252	831	5,930
$5,000 TO $7,499	580	1,536	1,159	597	336	325	2,312	6,845
$7,500 TO $9,999	413	1,378	1,063	717	361	441	2,347	6,720
$10,000 TO $12,49	494	1,723	1,606	1,056	533	601	2,000	8,013
$12,500 TO $14,99	404	1,724	1,151	1,003	494	731	1,623	7,130
$15,000 TO $17,49	458	2,156	1,754	1,287	646	710	1,463	8,474
$17,500 TO $19,99	368	2,069	1,828	1,416	655	770	1,286	8,392
$20,000 TO $22,49	358	2,625	2,005	1,486	949	750	1,109	9,282
$22,500 TO $24,99	297	1,866	1,880	1,497	979	656	889	8,064
$25,000 TO $27,49	206	1,759	1,815	1,551	883	750	654	7,618
$27,500 TO $29,99	98	1,326	1,404	1,302	802	539	493	5,964
$30,000 TO $34,99	115	1,817	2,449	2,839	1,377	865	774	10,236
$35,000 TO $39,99	51	1,039	1,408	2,232	1,054	617	581	6,982
$40,000 TO $49,99	32	868	1,593	2,485	1,370	704	511	7,563
$50,000 TO $74,99	15	332	950	2,000	971	453	457	5,178
$75,000 OR MORE	6	63	350	614	278	202	191	1,704
MEDIAN	$10,028	$18,763	$22,139	$27,672	$27,005	$22,628	$14,207	$21,011

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Passaic County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	42,500	9.3
1979	56,520	12.8

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	10,086	21.8
1979	5,437	10.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	152,767	159,585	4.5	151,074	158,163	2.6	3.0
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	2,377	2,727	14.7	2,278	2,649	1.0	2.2
CLIFTON CITY	28,260	29,440	4.2	28,254	29,438	0.9	1.9
HALEDON BOROUGH	2,558	2,655	3.8	2,555	2,655	1.4	1.7
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	6,623	6,996	5.6	6,619	6,996	1.0	1.8
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	3,921	4,278	9.1	3,919	4,276	1.0	1.6
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	2,249	2,464	9.6	2,249	2,464	1.0	0.9
PASSAIC CITY	19,755	19,857	0.5	19,752	19,852	2.3	3.5
PATERSON CITY	49,361	48,159	-2.4	49,335	48,156	3.2	4.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	3,235	3,733	15.4	3,230	3,731	1.1	4.3
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	1,850	1,940	4.9	1,850	1,938	1.3	2.1
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	3,112	3,866	24.2	2,957	3,723	8.0	2.8
TOTOWA BOROUGH	3,168	3,444	8.7	3,168	3,443	0.9	1.4
WANAQUE BOROUGH	2,413	3,087	27.9	2,400	3,077	1.5	2.3
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	13,492	14,680	8.8	13,396	14,640	1.0	2.3
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	6,760	8,190	21.2	5,479	7,056	15.3	3.7
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	3,633	4,069	12.0	3,633	4,069	1.2	1.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Passaic County showed a net increase in housing units over the decade except for Paterson. Within that city a large number of older units were lost and there was not enough construction, either through private money or public projects, to make up the difference. The other, older municipalities did have an increase in housing units but this was almost entirely due to conversions rather than new construction. In Passaic, Prospect Park, and Haledon there is little vacant land so new housing stock can only be created by increasing the number of units in an existing structure. The typical conversion, which can be legal or illegal, changes a single-family house into a two-family house or a two-family house into a three-family house.

Clifton and the suburban communities continued to show a modest increase in the number of housing units mostly through new construction. This consists of infill and small development projects since there are no large tracts of vacant land except in Wayne. In the northern communities, where vacant land is still available although often difficult to develop, large percentage increases in the number of housing units were evident. This consists almost entirely of new construction although there was some conversion of summer houses to year-round units. West Milford is the only community with a significant number of units not used year-round and these are mostly summer homes in the lakes communities.

The census figures would appear to indicate that the vacancy rate in Passaic County has improved slightly although it is still only half of the optimum rate of 6%. When the vacancy rates for 1980 were published they were challenged by a number of communities who thought the figures were too high and it may be that vacancy rates were somewhat inflated due to nonrespondents, particularly in the cities. However, even if these rates are on the high side they are still low enough to indicate a tight housing market in the county.

The mix between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units in the county did not change significantly between 1970 and 1980 (tables 20 and 21). Although the figures are not analogous, 1970 percentages are for owner-occupied, renter-occupied and vacant units while in 1980 vacant units were factored into the other two categories, vacancy rates were low enough in most towns to allow for this comparison. West Milford and Ringwood both showed a shift toward owner-occupied units but this may be a result of high vacancy rates in 1970 as well as the fact that most new construction in these towns was owner-occupied housing.

The value of owner-occupied housing in Passaic County increased by a percentage half again as much as the inflation rate over the past decade. In all communities housing values more than doubled meaning that owner-occupied units were worth more in constant as well as real dollars.

The average increase in contract rents in the county was only slightly higher than the inflation rate between 1970 and

1980. Among the individual municipalities there was a wide variation in the amount of increase indicative of the small stock of rental housing in some towns and the presence of rent controls. Six of the eight communities with the lowest percent increases in rents have some form of rent control. All towns where the rate of increase was less than the inflation rate have restrictions. This does not mean that the rents themselves are necessarily low in towns with rent control. Wayne and West Paterson had the highest median rents in 1970, so even with the lowest percent increases their average rent is well above the county median. On the other hand, Paterson and Passaic had comparatively low rents in 1970 and they are now much lower than in the other municipalities.

New units were created over the past decade in all categories of housing structures (Table 22). The largest numerical increase was in single-family, detached houses. This is not surprising since most new units were constructed in the northern portion of the county where this type of housing is the norm. The largest percent increase was for single-family attached units which are most commonly townhouse condominiums. Although the actual number of units in this category is small, indications are that this will be the growth area for housing in the future. Little of the vacant land remaining in the county is suitable for conventional development so townhouse and cluster projects are increasingly being proposed for areas which are environmentally sensitive or difficult to develop. This type of housing is also responsive to the needs of the county's population which as shown consists of fewer traditional family units and more singles, small households and elderly persons.

The condition of housing units is not addressed as such in the census since responses would be extremely subjective and not consistent for large areas. Other factors which can be measured and are considered indicative of housing conditions are gross rent as a percentage of income, room densities and lack of complete plumbing (Tables 23 and 24). Housing units where the rent is a high percentage of household income, where room densities are high and/or complete plumbing is lacking are more likely to be deteriorating than units where these conditions are not present.

The indicators for Passaic County have been mixed in the last 10 years. The percentage of overcrowded units (those with more than 1 person per room) has declined while the percentage of occupied units lacking complete plumbing has increased slightly. The greatest change has been in the percentage paying more than 25% of their income for rent. Almost half of all renters in Passaic County fall into this category and it can be assumed that many of them are located in the cities. From the standpoint of the tenants it means that they are already economically stretched. From the standpoint of the landlords it means that rent levels will not be allowed to rise drastically in areas with rent controls and the return on their property may not be sufficient to maintain it in top condition.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
PASSAIC COUNTY	78,073	81,584	51.7	51.6	26,714	66,900	150.4
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	1,853	1,900	81.3	71.7	24,340	63,200	159.7
CLIFTON CITY	17,691	17,731	62.6	60.2	27,086	66,500	145.5
HALEDON BOROUGH	1,275	1,311	49.9	49.4	22,867	60,400	164.1
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	4,496	4,533	67.9	64.8	25,245	66,700	164.2
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	2,547	2,625	65.0	61.4	28,290	69,700	146.4
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	1,976	2,150	87.9	87.3	29,720	78,700	164.8
PASSAIC CITY	5,707	5,008	28.9	25.2	24,492	54,700	123.3
PATERSON CITY	15,003	14,182	30.4	29.5	19,325	44,100	128.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	2,648	2,836	82.0	76.0	26,898	65,400	143.1
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	844	951	45.6	49.1	21,161	52,100	146.2
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	2,472	3,373	83.6	90.6	29,102	74,600	156.3
TOTOWA BOROUGH	2,539	2,779	80.1	80.7	27,527	67,300	144.5
WANAQUE BOROUGH	1,844	2,345	76.8	76.2	21,651	63,500	193.3
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	10,824	11,611	80.8	79.3	34,267	85,800	150.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	4,189	5,993	76.5	84.9	24,283	63,900	163.1
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	2,165	2,256	59.6	55.4	27,497	66,600	142.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
PASSAIC COUNTY	69,141	71,879	45.8	45.4	102	209	104.6
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	402	691	17.6	26.1	118	328	176.9
CLIFTON CITY	10,305	11,156	36.5	37.9	107	226	112.0
HALEDON BOROUGH	1,244	1,298	48.7	48.9	102	242	138.2
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	2,054	2,338	31.0	33.4	127	284	123.3
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	1,333	1,583	34.0	37.0	145	291	101.0
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	251	291	11.2	11.8	111	239	115.0
PASSAIC CITY	13,598	14,153	68.8	71.3	89	178	98.9
PATERSON CITY	32,743	31,931	66.4	66.3	98	192	96.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	545	734	16.9	19.7	148	304	105.9
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	982	946	53.1	48.8	94	229	143.2
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	248	244	8.4	6.6	98	324	229.5
TOTOWA BOROUGH	601	616	19.0	17.9	123	252	105.6
WANAQUE BOROUGH	520	662	21.7	21.5	117	271	131.0
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	2,439	2,687	18.2	18.4	171	292	70.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	450	802	8.2	11.4	119	277	133.4
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	1,426	1,747	39.3	42.9	159	309	94.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Passaic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	151,093	158,124	4.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	62,553	66,137	5.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,032	1,368	32.6
2 UNITS	40,601	41,513	2.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	16,615	16,720	0.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	30,040	32,129	7.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	252	257	2.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	147,214	153,463	4.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	61,105	65,132	6.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,019	1,306	28.2
2 UNITS	39,851	40,086	0.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	16,097	15,911	-1.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	28,890	30,777	6.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	252	251	-0.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	78,114	81,611	4.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	56,968	60,955	7.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	430	756	75.8
2 UNITS	17,006	16,054	-5.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,480	2,322	-6.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	991	1,354	36.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	239	170	-28.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	69,100	71,852	4.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,137	4,177	1.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	589	550	-6.6
2 UNITS	22,845	24,032	5.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	13,617	13,589	-0.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	27,899	29,423	5.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	13	81	523.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	68,939	100.0	71,577	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	32,208	46.7	23,847	33.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	8,944	13.0	9,601	13.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	8,996	13.0	11,204	15.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	15,244	22.1	23,272	32.5
NOT COMPUTED	3,547	5.1	3,653	5.1
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,376	100.0	15,887	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	653	2.9	322	2.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,385	6.2	606	3.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,754	16.8	801	5.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	14,138	63.2	12,006	75.6
NOT COMPUTED	2,446	10.9	2,152	13.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	24,858	100.0	15,054	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	11,940	48.0	1,054	7.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	6,363	25.6	1,149	7.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,887	19.7	3,594	23.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,079	4.3	8,919	59.2
NOT COMPUTED	589	2.4	338	2.2
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,304	100.0	12,510	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	12,628	88.3	2,640	21.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,036	7.2	3,135	25.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	333	2.3	4,422	35.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	27	0.2	2,084	16.7
NOT COMPUTED	280	2.0	229	1.8
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	7,401	100.0	28,126	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,987	94.4	19,831	70.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	160	2.2	4,711	16.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	22	0.3	2,387	8.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	263	0.9
NOT COMPUTED	232	3.1	934	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	147,214	153,463
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	136,950	145,435
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,281	6,303
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,983	1,725
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	144,333	149,901
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.0	97.7
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	134,356	142,335
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.1	97.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,090	5,994
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	95.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,887	1,572
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.2	91.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors: namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.